

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 15.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855.

WHOLE NO. 317.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CXXXIII.]

An Act to Remodel the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint representatives of the grade of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:—

Great Britain, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.
France, fifteen thousand dollars.
Spain, twelve thousand dollars.
Russia, twelve thousand dollars.
Austria, twelve thousand dollars.
Prussia, twelve thousand dollars.
Switzerland, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Rome, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Naples, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Sardinia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Belgium, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Holland, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Portugal, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Denmark, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Sweden, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Turkey, nine thousand dollars.

China, fifteen thousand dollars.
Brazil, twelve thousand dollars.
Peru, ten thousand dollars.

Chili, nine thousand dollars.
Argentine Republic, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

New Granada, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Bolivia, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Ecuador, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Venezuela, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Guatemala, seven thousand five hundred dollars.
Nicaragua, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Mexico, twelve thousand dollars.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint secretaries of legation to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:—

Great Britain, twenty five hundred dollars.
France, twenty two hundred and fifty dollars.

Spain, twenty two hundred and fifty dollars.
Russia, two thousand dollars.

Austria, two thousand dollars.
Prussia, two thousand dollars.
Switzerland, fifteen hundred dollars.

Rome, fifteen hundred dollars.
Sardinia, fifteen hundred dollars.
Belgium, fifteen hundred dollars.

Holland, fifteen hundred dollars.
Portugal, fifteen hundred dollars.
Denmark, fifteen hundred dollars.

Sweden, fifteen hundred dollars.
Brazil, two thousand dollars.
Peru, two thousand dollars.

Chili, fifteen hundred dollars.
Argentine Republic, fifteen hundred dollars.

New Granada, fifteen hundred dollars.
Bolivia, fifteen hundred dollars.
Ecuador, fifteen hundred dollars.

Venezuela, fifteen hundred dollars.
Guatemala, fifteen hundred dollars.
Mexico, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, who shall receive an annual compensation for his services of six thousand dollars; an interpreter to the mission to China, who shall receive for his services two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, who shall receive for his services twenty five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls for the United States, to reside at the following places, who shall receive during their continuance in office an annual compensation for their services, not exceeding the amount herein for each, and who shall not be permitted to transact, under the penalty of being recalled and fined in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, business in their own name or through the agency of others:—

Great Britain.—London, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Liverpool, seven thousand five hundred dollars. Glasgow, four thousand dollars. Dundee, two thousand dollars. Newcastle, fifteen hundred dollars. Leeds, fifteen hundred dollars. Belfast, two thousand dollars. Hong-Kong, three thousand dollars. Calcutta, three thousand five hundred dollars. Madras, two thousand dollars. Melbourne, four thousand dollars. Nassau, two thousand dollars. Kingston, (Jamaica), two thousand dollars.

Holland.—Rotterdam, two thousand dol-

lars. Amsterdam, one thousand dollars.
Prussia.—Aix-la-Chapelle, twenty-five hundred dollars.

France.—Paris, five thousand dollars.
Havre, five thousand dollars. Marseilles, two thousand five hundred dollars. Bordeaux, two thousand dollars. Lyons, one thousand dollars. La Rochelle, one thousand dollars. Nantes, one thousand dollars.

Spain.—Cadiz, fifteen hundred dollars.
Malaga, fifteen hundred dollars. St. Jago de Cuba, two thousand dollars. Matanzas, three thousand dollars. St. John's (P. R.), fifteen hundred dollars. Havana, six thousand dollars.

Portugal.—Lisbon, fifteen hundred dollars.
Funchal, fifteen hundred dollars.

Belgium.—Antwerp, two thousand five hundred dollars.
Russia.—St. Petersburg, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Denmark.—St. Thomas, four thousand dollars. Elsinore, fifteen hundred dollars.

Austria.—Trieste, two thousand dollars.
Vienna, one thousand dollars.

Saxony.—Leipsic, fifteen hundred dollars.
Bavaria.—Munich, one thousand dollars.

Hanseatic and Free Cities.—Bremen, two thousand dollars. Hamburg, two thousand dollars.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine.—Including the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Landgraviate of Hesse Homberg, two thousand dollars.

Wartemburg.—Stuttgart, one thousand dollars.
Baden.—Carlsruhe, one thousand dollars.

Switzerland.—Basle, fifteen hundred dollars. Zurich, fifteen hundred dollars. Geneva, fifteen hundred dollars.

Sardinia.—Genoa, one thousand five hundred dollars.
Tuscany.—Leghorn, fifteen hundred dollars.

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—Naples, fifteen hundred dollars. Palermo, fifteen hundred dollars. Messina, one thousand dollars.

Turkish Dominions.—Constantinople, two thousand five hundred dollars. Smyrna, two thousand dollars. Beirut, one thousand dollars. Jerusalem, one thousand dollars. Alexandria, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Barbary States.—Tangiers, two thousand five hundred dollars. Tripoli, two thousand five hundred dollars. Tunis, two thousand five hundred dollars.

China.—Canton, three thousand dollars. Shanghai, three thousand dollars. Amoy, twenty five hundred dollars. Fouchou, two thousand five hundred dollars. Ningpo, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Japan.—Simoda, Hakodadi.
Borneo.—Brunei.

Sandwich Islands.—Honolulu, four thousand dollars.
Hayti.—Port-au-Prince, two thousand dollars. City of St. Domingo, fifteen hundred dollars.

Mexico.—Vera Cruz, three thousand five hundred dollars. Acapulco, two thousand dollars.

Central America.—San Juan del Norte, two thousand dollars. San Juan del Sur, two thousand dollars.

New Granada.—Panama, three thousand five hundred dollars. Aspinwall, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Venezuela.—Laguayra, fifteen hundred dollars.
Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, six thousand dollars. Pernambuco, two thousand dollars.

Argentine Republic.—Buenos Ayres, two thousand dollars.
Peru.—Callao, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Chili.—Valparaiso, three thousand dollars.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls and commercial agents for the United States to reside at the following places, who shall receive, during their continuance in office, an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, and who shall be at liberty to transact business:—

Great Britain.—Southampton, one thousand dollars. Bristol, one thousand dollars. Leith, one thousand dollars. Dublin, one thousand dollars. Cork, one thousand dollars. Singapore, one thousand dollars. Gibraltar, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Island of Malta, one thousand dollars. Cape town, one thousand dollars. Port Louis, one thousand dollars. St. John's, (N. B.), one thousand dollars. Picton, one thousand dollars. Demarara, one thousand dollars. Sidney, one thousand dollars. Falkland Islands, one thousand dollars. Hobart Town, one thousand dollars. Bermuda, one thousand dollars. Turk's Island, one thousand dollars. Barbadoes, one thousand dollars. Island of Trinidad, one thousand dollars. St. Helena, one thousand dollars. St. Christopher, one thousand dollars. Antigua, one thousand dollars. Ceylon, one thousand dollars.

Russia.—Odessa, fifteen hundred dollars. Galatz, one thousand dollars.

France.—Martinique, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Miquelon, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Spain.—Barcelona, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Manilla, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Portugal.—Macao, one thousand dollars. Mozambique, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Fayal, seven hundred and fifty dollars. St. Jago, Cape Verde, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Hanover and Brunswick.—Hanover, five hundred dollars.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Schwerin, five hundred dollars. Oldenburg.—Oldenburg, five hundred dollars.

Danish Dominions.—Santa Cruz, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sweden and Norway.—Gothenburg, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Austria.—Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Sardinia.—Spezia, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Greece.—Athens, one thousand dollars.
Turkey.—Canada, one thousand dollars. Cyprus, one thousand dollars.

Ionian Islands.—Zante, one thousand dollars.
Africa.—Monrovia, one thousand dollars. Zanzibar, one thousand dollars.

New Zealand.—Bay Islands, one thousand dollars.
Hayti.—Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars. Aux Cayes, five hundred dollars.

Mexico.—Mexico, one thousand dollars. Paso del Norte, five hundred dollars. Tampico, one thousand dollars. Metamoros, one thousand dollars. Tabasco, five hundred dollars. Mazatlan, five hundred dollars. Tehuantepec, one thousand dollars. Manatlan, one thousand dollars.

Central America.—Omoo, and Truxillo, one thousand dollars. San Jose, five hundred dollars.

New Granada.—Cartagena, five hundred dollars. Sabanillo, five hundred dollars.

Venezuela.—Ciudad Bolivar, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Puerto Cabello, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Maracaibo, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Ecuador.—Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
Brazil.—Maranhao, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Rio Grande, one thousand dollars. Bahia, one thousand dollars. Para, one thousand dollars.

Uruguay.—Montevideo, one thousand dollars.
Chili.—Talcahuano, one thousand dollars.

Peru.—Paita, five hundred dollars. Tumbes, five hundred dollars.

Sandwich Islands.—Lahaina, one thousand dollars. Hilo, one thousand dollars.

Navigator's Islands.—Apia, one thousand dollars.
Society Islands.—Tahiti, one thousand dollars.

Fejee Islands.—Lanthal, one thousand dollars.
Holland.—Batavia, one thousand dollars. (Commercial agent.) Paramaribo, five hundred dollars. (Commercial agent.) Padang, five hundred dollars. (Commercial agent.) St. Martin, five hundred dollars. (Commercial agent.) Curacao, five hundred dollars. (Commercial agent.)

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, or commercial agent, who shall after the thirtieth day of June next be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, be entitled to compensation until he shall have reached his post and entered upon his official duties.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of every envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, and commercial agent, who shall, after the thirtieth day of June next, be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, shall cease on the day that his successor shall enter upon the duties of his office.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, or commercial agent, shall absent himself from the country to which he is accredited, or from his consular district, for a longer period than ten days without having previously obtained leave from the President of the United States, and that during his absence for any period longer than that time, either with or without leave, his salary shall not be allowed him.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President shall appoint no other than the citizens of the United States, who are residents thereof, or who shall be abroad in the employment of the government at the time of their appointment, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, commissioners, secretaries of legation, dragomans, interpreters, consuls, or commercial agents, nor shall other than the citizens of the United States be employed either as vice consuls or consular agents, or as clerks in the offices of either, and have access to the archives therein deposited.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls, shall be required to locate their legations and consulates, in the places in which they are established, in as central a position as can be conveniently procured, and keep them open daily from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon; Sundays, other holidays, and anniversaries excepted.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That as soon as a consul or commercial agent shall be officially notified of his appointment, he shall execute a bond with two sureties, in a sum of not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of every duty relating to his office; which bond shall be satisfactory to the United States district attorney for the district in which the appointed consul resides, and be transmitted to the Secretary of the State for his approval. If the consul is not in the United States at the time he is commissioned, as soon as he is apprized of the fact he shall sign, and transmit by the most expeditious conveyance, a bond like the aforesaid, which shall afterwards be undersigned by two sureties whose permanent residents of the United States, and approved by the State Department. Where there is a United States legation in a country to which a consul shall be appointed, application shall be made through it to the government for an exequatur; but where there is none, the application shall be made direct to the proper department.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to charge the following fees for

performing the services specified, for which, under the penalty of being removed from office, they shall account to the government at the expiration of every three months, and hold the proceeds subject to its drafts:—

For receiving and delivering ships' papers, half cent on every ton, registered measurement, of the vessel for which the service is performed.

For every seaman who may be discharged or shipped at the consulate or commercial agency, or in the port in which they are located, one dollar; which shall be paid by the master of the vessel.

For every other certificate, except passports—the signing and verification of which shall be free—two dollars.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in capitals where a legation of the United States is established, consuls and commercial agents shall only be permitted to grant and verify passports in the absence of the United States diplomatic representative.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no commission shall in future be charged by consuls or commercial agents for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which seamen may be entitled who are discharged by the masters of vessels in foreign countries, or for moneys advanced to such as may be found in distress, seeking relief from the consulate or commercial agency; nor shall any consul or commercial agent be directly or indirectly interested in any profits derived from clothing, boarding, or sending home such seamen.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That no consul or commercial agent of the United States shall discharge any mariner, being a citizen of the United States, in a foreign port without requiring the payment of the two months' wages to which said mariner is entitled under the provisions of the act of February twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and three, unless, upon due investigation into the circumstances under which the master and mariner have jointly applied for such discharge, and on a private examination of such mariner by the consul or commercial agent, separate and apart from all officers of the vessel, the consul or commercial agent shall be satisfied that it is for the interest and welfare of such mariner to be so discharged; nor shall any consul or commercial agent discharge any mariner as aforesaid without requiring the full amount of three months' wages, as provided by the above-named act, unless under such circumstances as will, in his judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner: Provided, That in the cases of stranded vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required, and where any mariner, after his discharge, shall have incurred expense at the port of discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the two months' wages aforesaid, and the balance only delivered to him.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That every consul and commercial agent of the United States shall keep a detailed list of all mariners discharged by them, respectively, specifying their names and the names of the vessels from which they were discharged, and the payments, if any, afterwards made on account of each, and shall make official returns of said lists half-yearly to the Treasury Department.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That every consul and commercial agent of the United States shall make an official entry of every discharge which they may grant, respectively, on the list of the crew and shipping articles of the vessel from which such discharge shall be made, specifying the payment, if any, which has been required in each case; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the two months' wages to which the mariner is entitled, they shall also certify on said shipping list and articles that they have allowed the remission, upon the joint application of the master and mariner therefor, after a separate examination of the mariner, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that the discharge so allowed, without said payment, is for the interest and welfare of the mariner; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the one month's wages to which the United States is entitled, they shall certify that they have allowed the remission, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that they are such as will, in the judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner; and a copy of all such entries and certificates shall be annually transmitted to the Treasury Department by the proper officers of the customs in the several ports of the United States.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That if any consul or commercial agent of the United States, upon discharging a mariner without requiring the payment of the one month's wages to which the United States is entitled, shall neglect to certify in the manner required in such a case by the preceding section of this act, he shall be accountable in the Treasury Department for the sum so remitted.—And in any action brought by a mariner to recover the extra wages to which he is entitled under the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and three, the defence that the payment of such wages was duly remitted shall not be sustained without the production of the certificate in such case required by this act, or, when its non-production is accounted for, by the production of a certified copy thereof, and the truth of the facts certified to, and the propriety of the remission, shall be still open to investigation.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if, upon the application of any mariner, it shall appear to the consul or commercial agent that he is entitled to the discharge under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles of the maritime law as recognized in the United States, he shall discharge such mariner, and shall require of the master the payment of three months' wages, as provided in the act of February twenty eighth eighteen hundred and three, and shall not remit the same, or any part thereof, ex-

cept in the cases mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the first section of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty, to the following effect: "If the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months' additional pay."

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That every consul and commercial agent, for any neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, shall be liable to any injured person for all damages occasioned thereby; and, for any violation of the provisions of the fifteenth and nineteenth sections of this act, shall also be liable to indictment, and to a penalty in the manner provided by the eighteenth clause of the first section of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the act of April fourteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety two, concerning consuls, &c., is hereby so amended that if any American citizen dying abroad shall, by will or any other writing, leave special directions for the management and settlement by the consul of the personal or other property which he may die possessed of in the country where he may die, it shall be the duty of the consul, where the laws of the country permit, strictly to observe the directions so given by the deceased. Or, if such citizen so dying shall, by will or any other writing, have appointed any other person than the consul to take charge of and settle his affairs, in that case it shall be the duty of the consul, when, and so often as required by the so-appointed agent or trustee of the deceased, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the operations of such trustee or agent; and where the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country in which he may have died; and to this end it shall also be the duty of the consul to place his official seal on all or any portions of the property of the deceased as may be required by the said agent or trustee, and to break and remove the same seal when required by the agent or trustee, and not otherwise; he, the said consul or commercial agent, receiving therefor two dollars for each seal, which like all other fees for consular service, including all charges for extension of protest, as also such commissions as are allowed by existing laws on settlement of estates of American citizens by consuls and commercial agents, shall be reported to the Treasury Department, and held subject to its order.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the following record-books shall be provided for and kept in each consulate and commercial agency: A letter-book, into which shall be copied, in the English language, all official letters and notes in the order of their dates, which are written by the consul or commercial agent, a book for the entry of protests, and in which all other official consular acts likewise shall be recorded; and at seaports, a book wherein shall be recorded the list of crew, and the age, tonnage, owner or owners, name and place to which she belongs, of every American vessel which arrives. Consuls and commercial agents shall make quarterly returns to their government, specifying the amount of fees received, the number of vessels, and the amount of their tonnage, which have arrived and departed; the number of seamen, and what portion of them are protected; and, as nearly as possible, the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That as soon as a consul or commercial agent shall have received his exequatur, or been provisionally recognized, he shall apply to his predecessor for the archives of the consulate or commercial agency, and make an inventory of the papers, and such other articles as they may contain, for which he shall pass a receipt and transmit a copy thereof to the State Department.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be, and he is, hereby, authorized to prescribe such additional regulations for the keeping of the consular books and records, and insuring proper returns, as the public interest may require.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is, hereby, authorized to bestow the title of consul-general upon the United States consul in Asia or Africa, when in his opinion such title will promote the public interest.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, authorizing attaches to any of our legations, or the payment to ministers and consuls of the United States of outfits or infits, or salaries for clerk hire and office rent, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, The provisions of this act to take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June next; any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

APPROVED, March 1, 1855.

PROFITS OF ORCHARDS.—A distinguished agriculturist, who has 1000 apple trees, and intends to set out as many more, says that if apples will sell at 25 cents per bushel, they are his most profitable crop; and if they will not sell, they are the cheapest food he can raise for all kinds of animals.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and ingenious, puts modesty to the necessity of trying her skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity; but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

Past events are as clear as a mirror; the future as obscure as a varnish.

The generations of men follow each other like the waves of a swollen river.

FOR THE NEWS.

MUSINGS.

'Tis evening, and I now recur
To happy days of yore,
The blissful days of school-girl life;
And sigh to live them o'er;
To meet as we have fondly met
In that dear old College Hall,
With friends and Teachers dear, who had
A pleasant word for all.

Three short and fleeting months have sped,
Since last we fondly met;
Three months! it is too short a time
To let the heart forget,
Too soon to let your loving smiles
And gentle forms depart;
And to strange faces give the place
You hold within my heart.

They tell me I will love the one
Who fills the vacant place;
I doubt it not, but ah! I'll miss
That kind, familiar face,
I'll miss the tones of that dear voice;
That earnest, thrilling prayer
Which every morn and evening
Rang out upon the air.

I'll miss some fond, some cherished friend,
Some soft and gentle tone,
That greeted me in days gone by;
Ah! then I'll feel alone,
Though round me there may ever fall
A gentle word and smile;
I know I'll sigh for friends afar
And miss them all the while.

They tell me time and distance makes
The kindly heart grow cold—
That I will love and prize the new
Far better than the old.
But 'tis not so, your forms and smiles
With me for aye remain,
For oh! they have a charm to me
The new can ne'er attain.

And should we never meet again,
Upon this broad green earth,
In College Hall, in class, in prayer,
In pleasure or in mirth:
Where'er I am, where'er I roam,
This hope to me is given—
That though parted here on earth awhile,
We'll meet again in Heaven!

FLORENCE.

Haywood, 1855.

A Painfully Exciting Scene.

A scene of the most painful and intense excitement occurred in this town on Monday morning. At the Railroad Station here, in digging the well, those engaged in the work have encountered a rock, which can only be penetrated by drilling and blasting.

On Monday morning, soon after a very heavy blast of powder in the bottom of the well, which is some forty feet deep, and before the smoke had sufficiently cleared out of the shaft, John Walton jumped into the bucket and started down; but on or before reaching the bottom, finding the sulphuric smell too strong for him, called to those above to draw him up. On arriving, perhaps half way to the top, he became too helpless to hold himself in the bucket, and fell to the bottom of the well. As quick as possible, Norman Arnold descended into the well, to save Walton; but he too was immediately stifled and helpless. Then, in quick succession, followed David Armfield, who shared the same fate.

And now the excitement was becoming intense and painful in the extreme. Here were three men in the bottom of a forty foot pit, and it filled to suffocation with smoke; the men groaning and panting for breath; the water rapidly rising upon them, and they insensible and unable to raise their heads. It looked like instant death to those on the ground to venture down; the alarm was given, and many citizens of the town rushed to the spot, but what could they do? Who was to be the fourth man to make the fearful leap, and risk his own life in an effort to save that of these three men? A step that required more true courage than to fight a dozen duels.

James S. Morrison, one of the Engineers on the North Carolina Railroad, now arrived, jumped into the bucket, and was let down as fast as possible; John W. DeLancie, of this county, an experienced Scotch miner made a leap, caught the rope to which the buckets are attached, and descended the rope almost with lightning's speed.

Mr. Morrison, when drawn up in the bucket, with Mr. DeLancie and the apparently dead man, was too much exhausted to return; but Mr. DeLancie made three several trips, each time descending the rope as quick as thought. It requiring two men to place and hold in the bucket the suffocated men, David Sullivan accompanied Mr. DeLancie in his second descent; and John Lethco went down and assisted in bringing up the third man.

The three unfortunate men who were thus saved from an untimely death, were restored to consciousness during the day. Messrs. Arnold and Armfield appeared but little bruised. Mr. Walton received a severe cut on the head, which at first, it was feared, had fractured the skull, but an examination proved otherwise; he also in his fall, received other, though not dangerous bruises. And we are happy to learn that these gentlemen are all likely to recover from the injuries received.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Messrs. Morrison, DeLancie, Sullivan and Lethco, for their courageous and humane conduct on the occasion.—Greensboro' Patriot.

BEAUTIFUL.—When the last rays of the sun gild the summit of the Alps, the shepherd who dwells on the mountain, takes his horn, which is used to convey sounds to a great distance, and calls aloud, "Praised be the Lord." As soon as he is heard the neighboring shepherds leave their huts, and repeat the words. The sound lasts many minutes for every echo of the mountain, grots of the rocks, repeats the name of God.

LETTER FROM REV. A. B. LONGSTREET.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist and Republic.
TO THE KNOW NOTHING PREACHERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH.

BRETHREN: I have concluded to divide my promised appeal to the Methodist Church, into two parts, and to address the first to you, and the last to the Church at large. And here, in the language of Mr. Wesley, let me say to you, "I beseech you, brethren, let the mercies of God, by whatever love you bear to God, to your country, to your own souls, do not consider who speaks, but what is spoken. If it be possible, for one hour, lay prejudice aside; give what is advanced a fair hearing. Consider simply on each head—Is it true, or is it false? Is it reasonable, or is it not?" Remember, brethren, I am not before you to propose, but to resist, innovations upon old Methodism. I stand where I have always stood—on the platform of the Church, upon the "platform" of Wesley. You stand with one foot upon that platform, and the other upon a rickety structure, first reared by a criminal, if report be true, and miserably patched by unchristian hands. I would have you withdraw the frail limb from the dangerous platform, to its original position.

When we covenanted together, we were of one heart and one mind. But you have formed new covenants with men who have no kindred feelings with you. "There is no fear of God before their eyes." They cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which you have learned. "Their mouth speaketh great swelling words, having men's persons in admiration because of advantage." These be they who separate themselves, "sensual, having not the spirit." They are such as serve not the Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple. "They are given to debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, swellings, tumults." "With feigned words they make merchandise of you." They are ashamed "even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret." These be the men to whom you have joined yourselves. I do not say all your companions are such; but I know many of them to be such; and most of them to be men of the world. I would withdraw you from them; but if I cannot, and a final separation should take place between us, remember, if you please, that you made the first move in it.

"But why not quietly enjoy our own opinions, and live in peace?" I answer, because your lodges will not allow me to enjoy my opinions in peace, but upon pain of surrendering the freedom of speech; and because, with my notions of the moral character and aims of your Order, we never can live in peace while you remain in it, and I remain in the Methodist Church. How can two walk together except they be agreed? I am not the only Methodist by hundreds, if not thousands, who entertain my opinions of your Order; and I should suppose, whatever you may think of it, that for their sakes, you would abandon it, upon the principle that you should do nothing "whereby thy brother stumble, or is offended, or is made weak." Your opposition to Catholics and foreigners, I deem impolitic and unchristian; but this will never disturb our peace, if you will not prosecute it in a way dangerous to the peace of the country, enervating to Protestantism, fostering to Romanism, paralyzing to Methodism, humiliating to her ministry, distracting to her membership, encouraging to falsehood, smothering to truth, and demoralizing in all its aspects and movements. And here I beg you to bear in mind, that it is not your principles to which I object (if a naked conspiracy against two classes of men can be called principles) so much as to your manner of propagating them. But, as I cannot hope to "wean you from the Order, without at least shaking your confidence in your principles, I shall in the first place address myself to them.

In what I have to say upon this head, I shall take it for granted that you all went over to the Know Nothings with good intentions; that you sincerely believe the Catholics are about to take the country; and the foreigners are about to take it too; and that handled as it has been by Whigs and Democrats, it is even now hardly having; and that, without the interposition of Know Nothingism, it will soon be a putrid carcass upon any party that shoulders it. I cannot reconcile these suppositions, with each other; but they must be made to reconcile the professions of your Order with sincerity.

I will go still farther, and admit, for the sake of the argument, that every emigrant who comes into the country, is a pauper and a Catholic—that the Pope of Rome is fully advised of every election that comes off in this country, from California to Maine, and from Oregon to Florida—that every Catholic in the land feels himself bound to vote just as the Pope orders him to vote, in every election that occurs in this country, from that of village constables to that of President of the United States. Let this issue of absurdities be admitted, and still I maintain that Know Nothingism is not the remedy for the supposed evils; and that if it were, it is a remedy with which you should have nothing to do. To the point:

Paupers are annually coming by multitudes into the country. Very well; and who are paupers? Why, they are poor people. They are not necessarily lazy or dishonest. So far from it, they are generally both honest and industrious—certainly as honest and industrious as natives in their condition. These, an oppressed, afflicted, down-trodden, overworked, enslaved people, seek a shelter and a living in your free country, where millions of idle capital are only waiting the hand of industry, to loom out in all that enriches, adorns, ennobles and strengthens a nation;—these are the people which your Order would drive from our shores, simply because they are poor!—You tell us, with more candor than self-respect, that the rich may come without opposition, but you will not have your country burdened with paupers. With you, the old motto which you learned from the lips of your sires and grandfathers, "America, an asylum for the oppressed," is changed to "America, an asylum for the oppressor and a scourge to the oppressed." Your aims are as impolitic as they are inhuman. Hear the language of one who knew the effects of immigration upon a country, far better than the wisest man of your Order: "A nation receiving a stray child" (a *fortiori* a grown man)

"into its bosom again, acquires a real treasure, inasmuch as it receives in him an addition to its population, an accession to the profits of national industry, and an acquisition of capital. It at the same time recovers a lost citizen, and the means for him to subsist upon.—If the exile bring back his industry only, at any rate the profits of industry are added to the national stock. It is true that a source of consumption, is likewise superadded; but, supposing it to counterbalance the advantage, there is no diminution of revenue, while the moral and political strength of the country is actually augmented." [Say's Pol. Econ.—Book II, Chap. X, Page 388.] In this short passage will be found the secret of our country's unparalleled advancement in wealth and greatness. The foreigners who are now flocking in the country, are precisely such as have contributed so largely to our manufactures, and the mechanic arts. Some who came hither paupers, when I was a boy, died millionaires; many died possessed of large estates, and almost of them died in easy circumstances. Few, very few, comparatively, fell upon the parish. They enriched the country by the whole amount of their accumulations—by just so much more than it would have possessed without them. Just so will it be with those who are now coming into the country. If the amount expended in support of the hopeless, be compared with the amounts raised by the industry of the sound, for any three years together, the first would be to the last, less than one to a thousand. You would fling away the eagles to save the cents! You would retard the growth of the country a hundred years, to save lands for your children upon which your children will not be permitted to enter, unless they will consent to commit the keeping of your graves to their slaves! Splendid statesmen are coming out of the Know Nothing factory truly! The last Massachusetts legislature exhibits to us the fabrics of this machine in their highest perfection. In that body were five and twenty preachers, (one-fifth Methodists), Christians many, and Know Nothings almost all. Their acts need no comment. They will remain, burnt into the character of the State, in lines so deep and gangrenous that even the offspring of the Hartford rebels, and the murderers of Bachelier, will shudder at the sight of them. These hierarchal Know Nothing legislators are your "brethren" in a double sense, and the *mirabile signum* that none but Americans should rule America! Do you not blush to fraternize with such men? And can you believe that you are favoring your own country or your church, in espousing their principles.

But if these paupers be a nuisance, whom do they afflict? Why, Massachusetts and her colleagues, in a war upon your constitutional rights and Christian character. With these people you could not, as Methodists, harmonize. They drove you away from them, by insults and injustice insufferable—wept crocodile tears when they saw you going—promised you a peaceful parting, and an outfit from the common fund; and no sooner were your backs turned, than they denounced you as schismatics and sinners, cabalaged all the common property, and kept it until the end of seven long years, when they were forced to disgorge a part of it under the whip of the law. But as Know Nothings, you can harmonize with them, join them in an onslaught upon Catholics and foreigners who never injured you—nay, who are your neighbors and friends—and even turn a cold shoulder to a native brother at your door, because he protests against your mode of warfare! Verily, if you did not review Catholic sins three hundred years old to justify your wrath against that Church, if you did not at times evince a higher regard for the sinners of your Order, than for the saints of your Church, and chafe at oppositions to you from any quarter, I should regard you as the master institution of the world, for teaching men to forgive injuries, and love their enemies.

But however lawful it may be for your confederates to repel the poor from your borders, it is not lawful for me and you to do it. Much less lawful is it for you to conspire with sinners to terrify them from the land, when the law allows them to come. Take care, brethren, I beseech you, how you practise your Know Nothing tactics upon this class of God's creatures. They are under his peculiar care, and he will hold you responsible if you do not take them under yours likewise. In his vocabulary, "the poor," means the poor of the world. So Paul understood it when he collected contributions in one country for the poor in another. So Christ teaches in the story of the good Samaritan. "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him? But ye have despised the poor. Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seat? Do they not blaspheme the worthy name by which ye are called?" "Blessed be ye poor for yours is the kingdom of God."—"But what unto you that are rich? For ye have received your consolation." "Defend the poor and fatherless; do justice to the afflicted and needy." "Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked."—"He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker." I know that the Lord will maintain the cause of the afflicted, and the right of the poor. "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him." "But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." But enough. Your Know Nothing doctrine is the reverse of the Scripture doctrine in regard to foreigners, poor and rich. You are bound, if need be, to go to the poor of distant lands with the gospel on your lips, and charity in your hearts for them. You are bound to do good to all men—to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the distressed; no matter where found or where born. If this be true, you should rejoice that the poor abroad save you the trouble of going to them, by coming to you. Let law-makers exclude them if they will; but you have no business quitting your work to hunt up law-makers to do it. Much less have you any business working under cover with all sorts of characters, to put down all law-makers, but those who will do it. I repeat it, brethren, take care how you trifle with this class of God's creatures. If you have experiments to try in your Know Nothing laboratory, take care that you do not put the souls of men in the crucible, or blow up your own souls.

And what is your remedy for immigrant pauperism? Why, you will not vote for no foreigner, rich or poor, for office! Does this remedy touch the disease, or even the person diseased? Men come hither from Europe, sick; and your medical colleges are going to

cure them, by prescribing strict regimen to all the sound who have come from the same country, through the first and second generations! If the statement of such a case does not shock your understandings, I pray you, in mercy to yourselves, and for the honor of Methodism, surrender your parchment forthwith. You are either gullible, or you pretend to be; and in either case, you would the character of our Church. I am pained for the future destiny of our Heaven-blessed country, when I see that the daring author of this nonsense should have succeeded so well.

Turn, if you please to Bascom's Sermon (page 288) and read the letter which prefaces the sermon beginning at the page. Many of you, with me, heard it preached at the first General Conference of the Methodist Church, South. We all admired it, but we did not know the intent with which it was delivered. He explains it in the introductory letter, from which the following is an extract:

"The many virtues and Christian death of your son, not to overlook the noble charity he founded by requesting and obtaining from his father twenty thousand dollars with the addition of suitable grounds for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum in his native city" (Petersburg, Va.) "must be to you, sources of consolation beyond any earthly can offer. The following thoughts on death may enhance your estimate of this, &c. For these reasons, &c." I ask permission, my dear Madam, to dedicate this discourse to you. He had previously said, that it was intended to offer consolation to the mother's afflicted bosom, under her recent bereavement.—The father of that noble son is one of the loveliest specimens of the Christian character that I ever saw. I have it upon credible authority, that the magnificent donation mentioned by Bascom, is only about double the sum which he gives every year to benevolent purposes, and "when he doeth alms, he lets not his left hand know what his right hand doeth." He will be known at this exposure of his virtues, I know, but he will pardon it I trust, when I assure him it is made only to save his Church from perdition, and his ministry from discredit. That man is a naturalized foreigner. If that man were a candidate for an office requiring special trust and confidence—if he were a candidate for any office—you would vote for the most abandoned profligate in the land in preference to him. Your votes to that effect are registered in heaven. Nay, he was recently a candidate for a petty office in his city, and I suppose Methodist Know Nothings, perhaps preachers, walked around that Asylum and over those consecrated grounds, to vote for some competitor of his, at the sight of whom Religion would start and Charity shriek.

"But have we not a right to vote as we please?" No, gentlemen, you surrendered that right when you joined the Know Nothings; and I am amazed that you made the surrender; for when you did that, you virtually acknowledged yourselves incompetent to advocate any men or any measures. You can advocate the claims of no man, because you do not know that you will be permitted to vote for him yourselves; and no measures, because they have none. A beautiful predicament for a freeman to place himself in! When a preacher votes, it is to be presumed that he votes conscientiously and upon principle; but you vote as you are ordered, and only according to man's birthplace. "Know ye not that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey?"

"But we love the brother, though we cannot vote for the man." You do! What a stupendous exhibition of moral sublimity! What a beautiful combination of religion and patriotism! It lacks but three things to make it perfect. First, Religion demands that you not only love your brother, but that you do nothing to forfeit his love to you. Secondly, Patriotism demands that you always vote for the most trustworthy. And thirdly, "cannot" should refer to conscience, and not to a gratuitous oath. I proceed to the next head:

By concession, all who come into the country are not only paupers, but Catholics. Suppose they were Methodists, would you object? Certainly not. Then you would determine every foreigner's privilege to come to the country by his religion, would you? And do you not perceive that this rule would be impracticable if you had all power in your own hands? Why, then, do you mislead the people by crying out against the influx of Catholics, as though your party could and would stop it, if they were in authority? And why are you doing this, when, confessedly, you do not intend to exclude foreigners of any name, but only to keep them out of office? You dare not say that you mean to exclude foreigners altogether, and therefore you play the game in such a way as to catch all who wish them excluded entirely, without offending those who do not. You put "no office" in your platform, and "no ingress" in your speeches; and use one, or the other, or neither, as best suits your purposes.

Does all this comport with Christian sincerity? But surely, brethren, one short year's fellowship with your new companions, has not taught you to hate Catholics—the men. "Oh, no; we love the men but hate their religion." Say, "love the men, but oppose some articles of their creed," and I am with you heart and hand. But to hate their religion is to hate your own religion, which they adorn, just at this time, much more than you do. "No man that warreth," says Paul, "entangleth himself with the affairs of this life." The Catholic priest obeys this precept strictly.—But where are you—some of you, at least? Candidates for this, that and the other office—going from beat to beat, and county to county, stumping it for votes—haranguing the multitude amidst thumps, and screams, and yells—firing at opposition, and almost coming to blows—telling vulgar anecdotes—suppressing truth—encouraging, if not spreading, falsehood. These things are not done in a corner; and yet if any bishop, any elder, any deacon, any brother, any press of our Church, has raised a warning voice against them, except my poor solitary self, and one older brother more, I have yet to learn, who, when, or where! From the holiest chamber of my soul, I lift a prayer to God to have mercy upon us, and save our Church from degradation and ruin. Brethren, I am not near done with you, but I must stop. My powers of calm discussion have suspended. My heart and my eyes take up the cause of my perilled Church, in utterances which you might appreciate, but which I cannot expose to the ridicule of an unfeeling world.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

What the fool does in the end, the wise man does in the beginning.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

Messrs. Rayner and Barringer.

We published in our last letter of Mr. Rayner to Mr. Barringer, and the reply of the latter, on the subject of the charge preferred by Mr. Rayner of a corrupt bargain between the Democrats and the Roman Catholic Church. We propose now briefly to refer to this matter again—to re-state the charge, and to sum up and expose the proofs offered by Mr. Rayner in support of it—and to show how conclusively it has been met and overthrown by Mr. Barringer himself, on whom Mr. Rayner relied when he preferred the charge.

The charge made by Mr. Rayner was as follows: That there was a corrupt bargain or understanding, during the last Presidential campaign, between leading Democrats and the Roman Catholic Church, by which the support of the latter was pledged and carried in consideration of high political station to be conferred on a member of that church.—And for proof of this charge, Mr. Rayner relied in the campaign upon what he stated Mr. Barringer told him—to wit, that the Nuncio or Minister of the Pope at Madrid had said to him, Mr. Barringer, before the news of the formation of Mr. Pierce's Cabinet had reached him, or had reached Madrid, that he, the Nuncio, "could tell him of one man that would be in the Cabinet—to wit, Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania." [See Mr. Rayner's letter to Mr. Ellis.] This is the charge, made by Mr. Rayner, and this the proof offered by him to sustain it.

We have also the authority of our Weldon correspondent for the statement that Mr. Rayner, in his speech in that place on the 20th July, declared not only that Mr. Barringer had told him that the Nuncio informed him, Mr. B., who "would be" in the Cabinet, meaning Mr. Campbell, a Roman Catholic—but that he read an extract from Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th July, to the same effect; though it is well known—that Mr. Barringer says therein, "the Nuncio told me that Judge Campbell, of Pa., was appointed, and that he was a Roman Catholic!" Again: Mr. Vespasian Ellis, of Washington city, who, according to Mr. Rayner's admission in his Weldon speech, received his information on the subject from him, declared in an oration delivered on the 4th of July, that "the Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here, declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the Cabinet of Gen. Pierce." [See Weekly National Intelligencer, of July 7, 1855.]

Mr. Rayner now says that Mr. Barringer told him that "before" he "had received any information in regard to Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, before it was known in Madrid, and was a matter of doubt and conjecture, he, the Nuncio, stated to him 'that Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was a member of it.'" [See Mr. Rayner's letter to Mr. Barringer, of August 7.]

At one time, and during the campaign, and that too when Mr. Rayner had Mr. B.'s letter of the 6th July in his possession, correcting the erroneous impression, Mr. Rayner declared that a corrupt bargain had been made, and referred, for proof, to the Nuncio's prediction that Mr. Campbell "would be" a member of the Cabinet; and at another time, after the election, Mr. Rayner admits that the substance of the conversation with Mr. Barringer was that the Nuncio had told him that Mr. Campbell "was" appointed; and the fact that the Nuncio heard of the appointment before Mr. Barringer did, was seized upon by Mr. Rayner's organs here, as discreditable to the country, and as proof of the bargain referred to.—These are facts, which Mr. Rayner and his partisans will find it impossible to meet.

Wherefore did Mr. Rayner, if he did not fear exposure by Mr. Barringer, shift his ground? Why did he, after having so long and so confidently relied upon the prediction of the Nuncio, fall back upon the statement of an existing fact?

Mr. Barringer, in his letter of August 28, fully meets the ingenious, and, we must add, " Jesuitical" appeal to him by Mr. Rayner of the 7th. He is evidently disposed to deal lightly, and even kindly with Mr. Rayner.—He no doubt regrets that Mr. Rayner has thus involved himself and it is apparent that he makes every effort in his letter of the 28th, which can be regarded by himself or by others as compatible with the truth of history, and of the facts as he knows them to exist, to relieve Mr. Rayner of his embarrassments, and to reinstate him in the public judgment, as a straightforward, candid, reliable public man. Speaking, for example, of his conversation with the Nuncio, as detailed to Mr. Rayner in Raleigh and in Baltimore, he says:

"I repeat, I have never connected it in my own mind or otherwise, for the purpose of proving the charge of political corruption to which you refer—but for a totally different object, as just stated. And herein lies your great mistake—but one into which, with your views on the subject of that charge—and without the knowledge of the facts connected with the conversation, which I possess, you might naturally fall. I mentioned it for one purpose—you employ it for another, without, as I think, any just ground for doing so. You are mistaken in supposing that I ever mentioned it to you at any time as confirmatory of the political charge to which you refer. I could not have done so, for I never believed so. I do not now believe so. It would have been absurd in me to believe so, unless I had imagined, as you seem to think, but which the facts do not sustain, that the Nuncio had previous knowledge that the appointment was to be made, and before it really was made."

We have made this extract from Mr. Barringer's letter, first, to show the kind and liberal spirit in which Mr. Barringer is disposed to deal with Mr. Rayner; secondly, by way of additional proof that Mr. Rayner, during the campaign, treated the statement of the Nuncio to Mr. Barringer as a statement involving "previous knowledge" on the part of the Nuncio; and thirdly, that we might again spread before our readers Mr. Barringer's unequivocal declaration that he never believed the charge of bargain and corruption preferred by Mr. Rayner, and that he does not now believe it.

Mr. Rayner appears to be much irritated, because "a portion" of what he is pleased to term the "anti-American press," has "pretended" to discover an issue of veracity between Mr. Barringer and himself. Doubtless he meant this for the Standard. To the record!—to the record, Mr. Rayner! Can any fair-minded man—any intelligent and independent thinker—any sincere searcher

after truth, reconcile your statements and your inferences with those of Mr. Barringer? You, yourself, declare at one time that Mr. Barringer told you one thing; and at another, that he told you another. Is not that so?—Wherefore, if conscious of straightforward dealing on your part, and if ready to challenge and defy scrutiny, did you promise our Weldon correspondent to publish, and then fail to publish Mr. Barringer's letter of the 6th July? Why is that letter still kept back from the public? Mr. Barringer's letter to you reveals the fact, which you admit in yours to him, that he wrote you on the 20th July, urging you to publish that letter "as soon as possible." The election, it is true, was over when you returned to Raleigh and received that letter; but the honor of the country was still at stake!—the charge was being used in other States, on your authority!—and the immediate publication of the letter, aside from these high considerations, was due alike to yourself, to Mr. Barringer, and to the public. And wherefore is it that your organs here—the Register and Star—have persisted up to this moment in concealing from their readers Mr. Barringer's letter to Mr. Ellis; and we intended, as a matter of justice to you, to publish your letter to Mr. Barringer which you requested us to do in your note of September 2nd; indeed, we have given all the documents on the subject from first to last. One word from you, Mr. Rayner, would have insured the insertion in those papers of Mr. Barringer's letter of July 23d—but that word was withheld, and the people, so far as those journals are concerned, have been kept in ignorance of material facts involved in this controversy. A "pretended" issue of veracity indeed! The public will judge.

As to the slur cast by Mr. Rayner upon the Democratic press, that may pass for what it is worth. We know of no such party—Mr. Rayner knows of no such party as the "anti-American" party. By one stroke of his pen he has slandered thousands of high-toned American presses; and millions of Democrats, his fellow-countrymen. Can he expect forbearance at their hands? Has he any right to expect it? "Americans" and "anti-Americans." Mr. Rayner and his friends are "Americans," and his opponents are alien in name and in deed! This is a specimen of his liberality, his fairness, his sense of truth and justice. And what has this "American" been doing? He has been charging upon the dominant party—upon millions of his countrymen, a corrupt bargain with the Roman Catholic Church—a charge which, if true, would blast the character of his own government, and consign the American name to perpetual obloquy and disgrace! In his opposition to an administration which is inseparably identified, as all administrations must necessarily be, with the character of the people at home and of the country abroad, he has been so charitable as to impute, without proof, corrupt motives and corrupt conduct; and to pronounce and insist upon guilt, where, as Mr. Barringer truly observes, he was "bound to presume innocence until guilt was shown." This is "Americanism"—is it? And "anti-Americanism" consists in repelling and disproving such a charge—in vindicating the honor and the spotless character of the Republic at home and in foreign eyes!

There is one point connected with this charge which would, of itself, suffice to repel and render ridiculous all the imputations thus cast by Mr. Rayner upon the Democratic party and the country. It is this: He states that the fact that the Pope's Nuncio was the first to hear of Mr. Campbell's appointment, and the further fact that he exulted over it as evidence of the strength and influence of his Church in this country, afford proof conclusive of the understanding or bargain referred to.—Admit this, for argument's sake, to be true, and what is the position he would assign that functionary? Why, he would have us believe—he would have us believe, sensible men believe that this wily, shrewd, sagacious Jesuit had suddenly become a child in policy and action, by admitting, in substance, to Mr. Barringer the existence of a corrupt bargain, to which he and his Church, here and in Europe, were high contracting parties!

It is rumored—we know not with what truth—that Mr. Rayner will make another publication on this subject. We may, therefore, feel it to be our duty to refer again at some length to this matter. We are entirely willing to rest it here, satisfied as we are that the Democratic party and the country have been signally vindicated by the publications already made; but if Mr. Rayner is disposed to prolong the controversy, "a portion of the anti-American press" at least will be found, as heretofore, bearing its part in the contest, and taking care, so far as it may be able, of the cause of truth and of the unsullied character of our common country.

EXCITING SCENE AT A CAMP MEETING.—On Sunday last a violent thunderstorm passed over the vicinity of Dutch Creek, near Cincinnati, where a camp meeting was in progress. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"Several large trees were blown down, and one, a high beech, half rotten, was prostrated to the ground, while twenty five or thirty persons were congregated under its branches. Fortunately it fell so slowly that every one escaped unhurt, and damaged nothing except a barouche, which was capsized and completely wrecked. A gentleman who witnessed the falling of this tree from a distance, says that the escape of those under it seemed almost miraculous. The storm was at its fury, and as the old tree gradually bowed under the gale, men, women and children, rushed in every direction to save themselves, shrieking and screaming. Several were knocked down by the branches, but were not injured. A number of tents were torn to pieces, and others blown entirely away.—While the storm was raging the great mass of the people broke for the open fields, where they remained until the storm was over.—Such a soaked, drenched and thoroughly saturated crowd of human beings have not been met with in this region of the country as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitants runs."

A dandy who wanted the milk passed to him at one of our taverns, thus asked for it: "Landlady, please pass your cow this way." To whom the lady thus retorted: "Waiter, take the cow down there where the calf is bleating."

Nobody giving attention to Diogenes, while he discoursed of virtue and philosophy, he fell to singing funny songs, and millions lent a listening ear.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

A FREE BARBECUE

Will be given at LINDSEY MELTON'S, on Saturday, the 22d of September, by the Republicans of Rutherford County, as a mark of their appreciation of the services of the Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN. The public is respectfully invited to attend. The principles of constitutional freedom will be discussed by several eminent speakers.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Ladson A. Mills, John McDowell, Toliver Davis, John Davis, William Rucker, Thomas McKinney, Jefferson Hampton, George Flack, Jesse J. Webb, Hartwell Wall, Batey Blanton, Barney McMahon, Thomas S. Duffy, Amos Harrell, Jacob Deck, John M. Craton, Adam Hampton, J. Jones, Micajah Durham, Moses Simmons, Jr., J. McD. Carson, Jr., Andy Long.

Rutherford County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1855.

—We have received a communication in relation to the late accident near this place by which Mrs. Cain, of Charleston, lost her life. As the article reflects upon certain persons, and involves questions of fact, the writer must furnish us with his real name. Some of his strictures we think just, and heartily agree with him that the matter should have been legally investigated.

KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION.—We have received a polite invitation from the Committee of Arrangements to participate in the celebration of the Battle of King's Mountain, to come off on the spot where the battle was fought, on Thursday the 4th day of October next. It will be a magnificent affair.

JUDGE LONGSTREET.—We give to day another letter from the Rev. A. B. Longstreet, addressed to his ministerial brethren throughout the South. It is a bold, earnest, searching, and affectionate appeal to those who have identified themselves with the Know Nothing party to examine the ground they occupy. The high character of the writer as a man of learning, his eminent piety and usefulness as a minister of thirty years standing in the Methodist Church—all conspire to give ponderous weight and importance to his words, and we have no doubt those to whom it is addressed will give it a calm and dispassionate perusal, and allow to his arguments the weight to which they may honestly believe them entitled.

—According to a late decision of the County Court for Wake county, Hon. George E. Badger presiding, whenever a magistrate hears profane language, he is authorized to fine the offender twenty five cents for each oath or curse; and it makes no difference that the Justice is not at the time in the execution of his office. From his decision adjudging the fine there lies no appeal. Appeals are grantable under the statute where there are "parties" only, and there are no "parties" to such a proceeding. If every magistrate in North Carolina would do his duty in this respect, the odious and abominable practice of profane swearing, now so common, would soon be greatly lessened, if not entirely abolished.

—The Savannah (Georgia) papers state that all the Know Nothing Councils in that city have broken up. A Waterloo defeat awaits Sam in Georgia next month.

SANTA ANNA.—This man of remarkable fortune, as we learn from the Havana correspondent of the Charleston Standard, reached that port on the 21th ultimo, in the Mexican war steamer Iturbide and Guerrero—the former containing his late Serene Highness, the latter the baggage, plunder, servants, purveyors, &c., including a lot of the best game chickens, improved from stock procured at Kingston, Jamaica, at a cost of some \$8,000, years ago. The general and suite were received with gracious and patronizing attentions. On the 26th he left for Carthagena. It is said, but doubted, that he had \$2,000,000 with him.

—The Raleigh Standard recommends Col. Walter Gwynn for the office of Chief Engineer of the Western Extension of the Central Railroad.

—The contributions already made throughout the country for the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth, exceed \$100,000.

—Gen. Arista, ex President of Mexico, died suddenly a short time since, while on his way from Cadiz to Southampton.

—California presents a different moral and religious aspect now from what it did in the days of vigilance committees and lynch law. There are in the State no less than forty Methodist pastors, nine Episcopalians and nine Baptist, all in charge of prosperous churches. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Legislature has passed stringent laws for the suppression of gambling, which have been rigorously enforced in the chief cities.

The War in Europe.

The Eastern war is dragging its slow length along; without anything of a decisive nature having been yet accomplished. The Russians are snugly housed within Sebastopol's strong walls, while the Allies are growling and hurrying without, and wishing they could get at them. There has been recently some pretty hard fighting, over which, as usual, the Allies crow lustily. It would be a little amusing—if one could be amused at any thing, however ridiculous, connected with the bloody details—to compare the accounts of the battles in the Crimea, as furnished by the reporters of the respective parties. Both sides invariably claim the victory. This may be a pardonable piece of deception, intended not so much to deceive the world at large as to keep up the spirits of the "folks at home."

The latest fighting of moment was the battle in the Tchernaya. The Allied Generals say that the attack of the Russians on the Tchernaya was a deliberate effort to raise the siege. The Russian force was estimated at 55,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 160 heavy guns. The allies had 17,000 infantry.

The French lost in this battle 17 officers and 50 wounded, and 1500 men killed, missing and wounded, or, as the letters say, two thousand killed.

The war is evidently rapidly exhausting the resources of both parties, and victory may eventually turn on the side of the party having the longest purse. The National Debt of England has grown so enormously large that we guess the sight of it in numerals begins to be an eye-sore to her national pride. If she expected ever to pay it, the bare suggestion of the amount would produce a panic. How much longer she may be able to carry on her part of the bloody game in the Crimea, this dependent presumes not to say. France is blessed with a National Debt but little less ponderous than that of England. And now we have a report to the effect that Russia, the giant of the North, whose resources have been generally regarded as inexhaustible, is, in slang phrase, "hard up" for the sinews of war. It is stated that she has tried to raise a loan in Berlin and failed,—that she then tried to raise a loan from the Rothschilds, and the negotiations lingered for two months, but eventually failed. These, her only resources in Europe, having failed, it is stated that the Russian Cabinet has it in contemplation to raise a loan in the United States, where the sympathy of the masses is relied upon to cause it to be readily taken. It is proposed to issue the stock in small amounts—some what on the plan of the recent loans in France.

Russian agents, it is said, are either in or on their way to the United States, to inquire into the feasibility of the plan proposed.

The New York Times, a paper generally pretty well posted up, does not credit these rumors of Russian embarrassment, and says it has reports direct from Russia of quite a different character. Among the passengers who arrived at New York in the steamer Atlantic a few days since, was an American lady, [Madame Bodisco,] direct from St. Petersburg, where she is connected with the highest official and social circles, and where she has been spending the past year,—being, from her alliances, as much at home there as in the United States. Her representations of the condition of affairs in Russia, and especially in St. Petersburg, are directly in conflict with the statements contained in the English papers, which arrive by every steamer.

Instead of the financial and commercial distress of which we have read so much, as consequent upon the war, she says that business wears its usual aspect and is quite as brisk as ever,—that money is abundant,—the people contented and in excellent spirits about the war, and that no one living in the capital would suspect, from anything that met his notice, that there was anything unusual in the condition of the country. It is not believed there that the Allies will succeed in gaining possession of Sebastopol. A very large reserve force awaits orders at St. Petersburg, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining recruits or supplies of provisions and money for the war.

During a season of religious interest at Amoy, (China,) recently, over two hundred embraced Christianity. This is an unprecedented fact in the history of modern Christian missions in that empire.

VICTORIA AT PARIS.—Vic and Albert have been over to take tea with Louis Napoleon and Eugenie. The papers teem with interesting accounts. The Queens had on their best blue and tuckers; and Louis and Albert appeared in regimentals. Louis had the impudence to kiss Vic on both cheeks; but, Albert should have been the gainer by this transaction, by reciprocating with Eugenie, who is unquestionably the better looking. The people, good easy souls, shouted "God save the Queen," and "Vive l'Empereur," until they were hoarse, and then went to their hotels and crumpled, while the big folks, glittering with brilliants, retired within the palace.

How times change! This Louis who smacks Victoria Regina so lustily, a few short years ago, was one of her town guard, you may say, as much below her notice as any other insignificant poor creature. He is the same man then as now, with this qualification, that he has managed to gain power and place since, and of course he is now "a marvellous proper man."

A great world this!

Wilmington Herald.

Happiness can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.

THE GREENVILLE CONVENTION.—A Rail Road Convention, adjourned from Asheville, was held in Greenville, S. C., on the 29th ult. T. C. Perrin, President of the Greenville Rail Road, was called to the Chair, and John McKey appointed Secretary. Speeches were made by Col. Baxter of this State, and Gen. Waddy Thompson of Greenville. On motion of the latter a Committee was appointed to prepare business for action, consisting of Gen. W. Thompson, Col. John Baxter, J. B. O'Neill, Cols. S. Fair and B. F. Perry.

Next day this Committee submitted a report concurring in the one made at Asheville. The Committee believe that the time has now arrived for action, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That this Convention, in common with all the people of South Carolina, desire the construction of the French Broad Rail Road, and a connection therewith by the South Carolina Rail Road.

2. That as soon as the surveys and estimates can be made the work should be attempted, by securing private and State subscriptions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion of Gen. Waddy Thompson, the following resolution was submitted and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman of this Convention to ask of the Legislature of this State, at its next session, an appropriation for a Railroad to the line of the State of Tennessee, from such a point in this State as may be decided upon after the surveys shall be completed.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution the chairman appointed the following committee: Gen. W. Thompson, S. Fair, Esq., Maj. B. F. Perry, Col. T. P. Brockman, and Perry E. Duncan, Esq.

On motion, N. W. Woodfin, John Baxter, T. C. Perrin, and J. B. O'Neill were added to the committee.

The Convention then adjourned.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The intelligence from Norfolk and Portsmouth is still gloomy and distressing. We give below, some of the details of the pestilence. The papers of Norfolk have all been suspended.

On Thursday there were seventy burials in Norfolk—by some accounts there were as many deaths on that day; others say that many of the burials were of bodies not previously interred for want of coffins. On Friday the deaths, says a telegraphic despatch, exceeded those on the preceding day. The fever is said to have abated at Portsmouth; only twelve deaths on Thursday. Six Physicians, non-residents, are at the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth ill with the fever.

Birds of all kinds have disappeared from the infected Cities; horses, dogs, &c., suffer from the disease as men do. Among the horrors described by the letter writers from the two Cities, we find the following in the Norfolk correspondence of the Petersburg Express:

"Since the fatal epidemic has prevailed in our city, a most singular looking fly has made its appearance, which is quite a stranger in this latitude, and has never been known here before by the 'oldest inhabitants.' Its body is about the size of our common fly, of yellowish colour, with long delicate porous wings of texture as fine as the softest silk. They fly together in swarms, and may be seen in large numbers on the fig trees, but their great point of attraction seems to be the coffins, in which repose the ill fated victims of 'Yellow Jack.' We took a stroll out to the Golphina of burial grounds, Potter's Field, yesterday, and were intensely horrified at seeing many of the coffins that lay on the ground, scattered around, awaiting interment, literally black with these loathsome little insects, that squirmed themselves upon one another so thick as to exclude the coffin entirely from sight. It was the most disgusting spectacle we ever beheld, having an oily, wormy significance of the last of poor mortality about it, that was absolutely sickening!"

What could have brought these tiny scavengers here? do they follow like camp plunderers in the train of the pitiless destroyer—or are they engendered by the deadly disease itself, acting upon a peculiar atmosphere?—These are questions that we have leave to Savans, better skilled in such phenomena of nature than we are, to answer—satisfactorily if they can. We only know that dead bodies will create a peculiar worm—and why not a deadly plague create a peculiar fly?"

The contributions from Philadelphia amount to \$16,000; New York has sent as much or more; Baltimore as much; and other Cities and Towns large amounts.

The yellow fever is abating at New Orleans. At latest dates the deaths were but 9 a day. The fever has made its appearance at Vicksburg. And the N. Y. Express mentions a case in Williamsburg, near New York.

CAMPAIGN OF 1856.—The Democrats of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, at their recent Convention, adopted unanimously the following, in reference to the next Presidency:

Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the Union, as our standard bearer in any approaching Presidential contest, George M. Dallas, a true hearted son of Pennsylvania—the son of a Democrat; educated a Democrat; ever a Democrat, without fear and without reproach—his private life a public example—his public life a gem in American history.

"You will break my heart," as the oak said to the ax.

MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, by Rev. John Reynolds, Mr. JESSE WILLIAMS to Miss SARAH SOUTHER—all of this county.

DIED.

On the 21st of August last, at the residence of her son in law, Charles Moore, in this county, MARY KILLIAN, in the 87th year of her age. The deceased was born in Ireland county, in the year 1768. At the age of 14 she joined the Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate care of James Hall, D. D., in which connection she lived a consistent member till her death. In the year 1800 she was married to Mr. Daniel Killian, whom she survived but two years and eight months. In the year 1815 she moved with her husband to Buncombe county, thence to Haywood, in the year 1822, where she lived till the death of her husband, after which she spent her time with her children.

It becomes my very painful duty to announce the death of sister SARAH M. WELLS, wife of Rev. R. D. Wells, of Rogersville, Tenn., and daughter of Joshua Roberts, Esq., of Asheville, N. C.

Sister Wells was born in Franklin, N. C., Feb. 14th, 1827, and died at her own residence, Aug. 16th, 1855, after an illness of seventeen days. Her parents moved to Asheville while she was yet young. Here she was raised and educated. She was married Nov. 29th, 1849, to Rev. R. D. Wells, at that time a member of the Holston Annual Conference. Pro. W. now labors faithfully in the local ranks. Her surviving friends and relations will, no doubt, find much consolation in reviewing her life, in its connection with religion. It was her meat and drink to do the will of her Father in Heaven. She gave her hand to the M. E. Church while a little girl, and at Shaw's Creek Camp Ground, in the August before her marriage, she gave her heart to God. There and then, she, for the first time, drank of those waters, of which "if a man drink he shall live forever." She has ever since maintained an upright walk and a godly conversation. She has been a helpmate to her husband, indeed a helpmeet in spiritual as well as in temporal matters. She has always expressed a willingness that Bro. Wells should become engaged again in the regular work, if Providence would permit.

It has been my privilege to live under the same roof with the dear departed sister, who is the subject of this imperfect tribute of respect, for the last ten months. The unmitigated kindness bestowed by her upon a poor travelling preacher and his wife, will never be forgotten. No returns can be made on earth, but she is enjoying her reward in Heaven.

In the retrospect, no one can appreciate her goodness, so intensely, as her bereaved companion, upon whom the stroke seems to fall with more than usual weight. May God's grace sustain him.

She was a faithful Sabbath School Teacher. Death has bereaved an interesting class of little girls. Her mind was always much concerned about the welfare of the church, and not a few were the plans projected by herself, for the promotion of the cause of God in the village.

It had been her impression for some time, that her end was approaching. When she was first taken ill, she said to bro. Wells and sister Kerr, that she would never recover. A few days before her death, she took her little boy, an infant of thirteen months, to her bedside, and, laying her hands on his head, consecrated him to God in prayer. In this act, her soul was so filled with joy, that she called the family, to tell them what God had done for her. She shouted aloud the praises of God for some time, calling on all present to join her. She said "her sky was clear; not a cloud was to be seen." She repeated, with an eloquence that none but a happy soul can command, the words of the Psalmist: "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless his holy name." She again and again expressed her confidence in Christ. At about 10 minutes after 2 o'clock, P. M.,

"We saw in death her eyelids close, Calmly, as to a night's repose, Like flowers at set of sun."

May her bereaved friends and relations all so live, that they may meet her in Glory.—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; yea, from henceforth saith the spirit that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." R. N. P.

Rogersville, Aug. 20th, 1855.

BROKE JAIL.

AT Spartanburg C. H., on the morning of the 12th instant, and made their escape, the following persons, viz:

JOHN FISHER, a white man, awaiting trial for horse stealing, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high—swarthy complexion—badly clothed, wore a cap when last seen.

GEORGE, a negro man, 22 years old, 6 feet high, stout made—walks erect. He has large front teeth—regular set—large feet and hands—rather down look—color, black. Belongs to the South Carolina Manufacturing Company.

JOHN, a negro boy, about 14 years old, pretty well grown—copper color—full plump face—well built. Says he belongs to Mr. Noah, of Tennessee.

A handsome reward will be given for their arrest, or either of them, so that they may be secured.

A. WINGO, Coroner, Acting as Sheriff. Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 20, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL, IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM, And that he belongs to William Ward, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON, Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL. (Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

Rev. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department, \$ 5 00
Preparatory " 10 00
Collegiate " 15 00
Contingent Fee, 1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., \$1 to \$1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

By Order of the County Court of Polk.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, are required to advertise the sale of the LOTS in the town of

COLUMBUS,

POLK COUNTY, in the Asheville News, Rutherford Eagle, Carolina Spartan, and Laurens Herald, to continue till the day of Sale, which is to take place in the TOWN OF COLUMBUS, on Wednesday, the 17th Day of October next, and continue from day to day till all said LOTS are sold, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Commissioners.

Said LOTS will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years. Notes and approved security will be required from the purchasers.

THIS TOWN is located in a beautiful vale, at the foot of Tryon, midway between the Mills Gap and Howard Gap roads. The location is immediately on the Cowper Ridge, directly on the line of survey of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad. The situation is an elevated one, amid the finest mountain scenery in Western Carolina, dry, sandy soil, well watered, and embracing a combination of advantages, in point of climate, natural facilities, and products, seldom met with in our country. The SITE is level, with a gentle descent on either side, so as to render it altogether one of the most desirable and healthy situations which could have been selected. It is also surrounded by a great variety of most romantic situations and building spots, suited to the tastes of the wealthy low country gentlemen, who may desire to sojourn in this admirable summer climate, so entirely exempt from disease. A more enchanting and eligible situation for a Village location cannot be found within the whole range of the Alleghany, from Maine to Georgia.

The undersigned respectfully invite the public at large to come and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. MILLS, J. L. WARD, J. E. MILLER, JOHN WALKER, J. STARK SIMMS, Commissioners.

Town of Columbus, Sept. 6, 1855—tds

Western Eagle please copy, and send bill to E. G. Foster, Chairman County Court of Polk.

Attention, Battalion!

THE 32nd Regiment North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered out for parade, armed and equipped according to law, on Saturday the 15th inst., at Asheville.

The commissioned and non-commissioned Officers will meet on the 14th for drill & inspection. A complete return of the Regiment is ordered to be made out & delivered on the 15th.

By order of W. M. HARDY, Col. 32d Reg. N. C. M. A. A. WILLIAMS, Adj't. Sept. 1855w2

BUGGY FOR SALE.

A first rate second hand Buggy, nearly as good as new, been in use but little over six months, can be bought cheap for cash, by applying at this Office.

Look Out for the Thief!

One Barchus Pate borrowed a horse in Greene county, Tenn., a few days since, brought him to this place, and sold him to me, claiming him as his own property. I paid him a part of the purchase money, and gave him my note, with J. M. Israel as security, for Twenty Dollars, due the 1st of October. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it. They would do well also to watch the said Pate, as he may attempt to borrow or steal another horse. It is supposed he went in the direction of Cherokee county.

ALEX. PORTER, Asheville, Sept. 5, 1855.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been certified to me by R. P. Merrill, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to an Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison county," an election was duly held in said county, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said county seat at the place where Adolphus E. Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the county seat of Madison county at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor: PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at \$5 per sack; also a small lot in barrel, at \$10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

New Literary and Political Journal, TO BE PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE undersigned, late Editor of *The South Carolina* and *Columbia Banner*, proposes to publish in the city of Columbia, a Literary, Political and News Journal, to be called

"THE EXAMINER,"

In making this announcement, I am aware that I propose to engage in an enterprise not free from difficulties; but these I will endeavor to provide against, by securing a Subscription List that will place the paper beyond the reach of failure. South Carolina can rely upon support, at her Capital, a leading Literary and Political Weekly Journal, and to her people I now issue this Prospectus feeling assured the enterprise will be sustained, and that they will support a Home Journal of the character of that now proposed. As a

LITERARY JOURNAL.

For the home circle. The Examiner will be conducted with a view to render it at least equal to any ever published at the South. The choicest selections of English and American Literature will be made for its columns, and a number of able Contributors will be secured. I will endeavor, in this department, to make it a journal worthy of the patronage and steady support of the people of this State and the South. As a

POLITICAL JOURNAL.

The Examiner will abide by the old land-marks of the South. Right Democracy. Independent of national parties it will take a stand as a faithful co-operator in the great work of maintaining Southern Rights and promoting Southern union. It will be the organ of no political party—the exponent of no political creed—which has not for one of its cardinal principles "the Equality of the South in the Union, or Independence out of it." This is no new faith, but one which South Carolina has long and earnestly contended for.

NEWS JOURNAL.

The Examiner will contain the latest News, Foreign and Domestic, received up to the hour of publication. It will give full and correct Market Reports and Prices Current. Our readers in the country may rely on strict attention being paid to this important feature of a newspaper. It will give full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Legislature and of Congress, and the acts and doings of the various political organizations. All news worth giving to its readers will be carefully culled for its columns.

SIZE AND STYLE.

The Examiner will be one of the largest Weekly Journals in the Southern States, printed with new and elegant type, on fine white paper, and issued in large quarto form of eight pages, containing forty columns of interesting reading matter. It will be the handsomest paper ever published in South Carolina.

I have thus given an outline of the principal features of the Examiner. Carolinians or the people of the South ought to need no further appeal in view of the present aspect of political affairs to induce them to sustain with vigor and efficiency their own Press and Literature.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.—The first year's payment will be required on the receipt of the first number of the paper, which will be issued as soon as I receive a sufficient number of subscribers to ensure its success. Send forward your names.

Postmasters who will be so kind as to forward me names of subscribers will confer a favor, and will receive a copy of the Examiner without charge. Address me at this place.

WM. B. JOHNSTON.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Yancey County, I will sell on the premises

On the 27th of September next, all that valuable body of

LAND,

Lying on South Toe River, in Yancey county, the late residence of James McDowell, deceased, containing in different Tracts about

2000 Acres,

Of the finest land in Western Carolina.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two, and three years will be given. Bond and approved security required of the purchaser.

M. P. PENLAND, C. & M. E. for Yancey County.

August 9, 1855. tds

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Heirs at law of HENRY PENLAND, deceased, will, by mutual consent, sell on the premises, on the

13th day of October Next,

All that valuable BODY OF LAND lying on Turkey Creek, in Buncombe county, the late residence of said deceased; containing in all something over

400 Acres,

and among the best Lands in the county.

TERMS.—A credit of one, two and three years will be given. Approved security will be required, with interest from date.

M. P. PENLAND, And Others.

August 30, 1855. tds

Daguerrian Notice.

MR. HUGHES

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the COLETT HOUSE, opposite his old room, and is prepared to take pictures in a superior and workmanlike manner. Having recently returned from the North with a superior assortment of Stock, he can suit the most fastidious. Call and see. Prices reduced from last season. Aug. 23 1855.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be present in their attendance at the beginning of the session. Applications for admission, &c., should be made to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal. August 16, 1855. 6t.

Hour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the highest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

than ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing. Call and see at W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from \$5 to \$15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desiring of more particular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their OLD STAND, a heavy assortment of spring and summer GOODS of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices—suffice it to say; that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market, and will be sold at a VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a Little Lower, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, one and all, to come, with your Feathers, Hags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c., and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with CASH, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; *Three Dollars* and *five cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of twelve lines, for the first and *twenty-five cents* for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we must have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.
HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of
**Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Brushes, Window Glass,
French and American.**

Also, Dealer in American, French and English
**Chemicals, Drugs,
Perfumery, French Candles, Snuffs, Fine
Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.
—ALSO—
Fine Brandy and Wines,
Sold only for medicinal purposes.
Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.
Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.
His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.
Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, coppers, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use.
Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call.
J. M. BLAIR.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1851 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.
WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. McDOWELL, and the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*
Asheville, May 3, 1855.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.
Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.
I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.
LEROY SPRINGS.
June 28, 1855.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.
Call and examine it.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Bunkies; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of Cork Soles,
from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of
J. M. BLAIR.

A. W. BURTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman, Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—11

R. DON WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON, SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches. Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. 11

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.
Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention. Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. 11

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
CHARLOTTE, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH,
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNN & Co's Patent Diapason Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the Factory Prices.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D., Apothecary & Druggist, Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
**Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,
Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles,
Hair, Nail and Tooth
Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair
Oils, Extracts,
&c. &c. &c.**

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.
Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. 11

GOWER & DAVID, General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.
DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A. DAVID.
Greenville, August 30, 1855.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
SMITH & McDOWELL.
June 21.

State of North Carolina. CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,
Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.

John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmerman and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmerman and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demurr to the bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.
Witness W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, in May, 1855
W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.
July 5, 61.

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.
H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.

Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demurr to petition filed, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.
J. J. HOOPER, CLK.
JOS. KEENER, Dep. CLK.
June 14, 3m. Printer's fee \$6.

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.
A. B. Shoeler
vs.
Eliza Shoeler.

Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shoeler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demurr to petition filed, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.
J. J. HOOPER, CLK.
JOS. KEENER, Dep. CLK.
June 14, 3m. Printer's fee \$6.

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.
William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.

Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demurr to petition filed, or demurr to petition filed, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.
J. J. HOOPER, CLK.
JOS. KEENER, Dep. CLK.
June 14, 3m. Printer's fee \$6.

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.
Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.

Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demurr to petition filed, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.
J. J. HOOPER, CLK.
JOS. KEENER, Dep. CLK.
June 14, 3m. Printer's fee \$6.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, gingham, alpaca, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslin, mourning muslin, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizettes; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?
J. M. BLAIR & CO.
July 2.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & McDOWELL.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoes, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake. Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.
Dec. 21, 1854.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herd's grass seeds, for sale by
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
March 16, 1855.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	\$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, \$2; Guitar, \$1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2
Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.	

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees, is that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time, the reasons for which are so obvious that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jacket—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.
R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.
Asheville, June 25, 1855.

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.
I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summo Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.
As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.
J. B. LOWENBERG.
Asheville, July 19.—11

NEW FIRM.

WILSON & BROWN have recently established themselves at the
Tailoring Business
In Asheville, and have just received a fine lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of all kinds. Also, a variety of Cloths, Vestings and Cassimeres; all of which they will sell for cash as cheap as they can be had anywhere. They will also attend with despatch to Cutting and Making, and all other matters pertaining to their business.
J. W. WILSON.
J. A. BROWN.
Asheville, July 12, 1855.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to \$6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. 11

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *done*.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854.—11

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of
Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,
are now opened at the cheap cash store of
JAMES M. BLAIR.
Asheville, January 11, 1855. 11

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Kolls will be made every time, if the wool is right. Terms as usual, 6-14 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Kolls are taken away.
J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Receiving and Forwarding GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & McDOWELL.

MURDER!!!

\$500 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension anywhere in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.
BENJAMIN HENRY.
March 1, 1855.—11

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.
Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers.
W. T. DICKINSON & Co.
Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.
March 15, 1855.—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intention to make their mark in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intending reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.
R. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.
Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY, Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information, or to invest in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.
Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Minerals Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.
Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of \$5.00 for each Assay, may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic tests tested by the most speedy and accurate process at \$2.00 for each specimen.
WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphy, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,
HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good and fine work* at low prices. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as here before, turn out none but *first rate work*.
Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.
Repairing done with despatch.
Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.
Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.
ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.
June 28, 1855. 1y

New Goods! New Goods

JAMES M. BLAIR
IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, gingham, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of Ready Made Clothing—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'dettes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn. His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—